

PATENT  
81756.0005  
Express Mail Label No. EL 713 626 852 US

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

In re application of:

Hidekazu KOBAYASHI

Serial No: Not Assigned: Parent: 09/297,482

Filed: March 1, 2002

For: ELECTROLUMINESCENT  
ELEMENT

Art Unit: Not Assigned

Examiner: Not Assigned

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Box PATENT APPLICATION  
Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

In connection with the Divisional Application pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b), filed simultaneously with this Preliminary Amendment, please amend the above-referenced application as follows:

**IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please replace the section of the specification entitled DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION starting on page 3, line 22, and continuing through page 7, line 19, with the following text:

“SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the invention is a method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filling the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer. In another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a parallel arrangement. In yet another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a line arrangement.

Embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks. Also, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks. In addition, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks. Furthermore, embodiments may include non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element."

Please replace the section title on page 9, line 4, with the following text:

**"DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION"**

Please replace the section of the specification entitled ABSTRACT on page 25, lines 1-11, with the following text:

**“ABSTRACT**

A method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filing the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer.”

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please delete claim 1.

Please add the following new claims 14-24:

14. (New) A method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element comprising:

forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate;

forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group;

forming an electroluminescent material layer by filing the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method; and

forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer.

15. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks.

16. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks.

17. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks.

18. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment is carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element.

19. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the predetermined arrangement is a parallel arrangement.

20. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks.

21. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks.

22. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks.

23. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment is carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element.

24. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the predetermined arrangement is a line arrangement.

REMARKS:

Claims 14-24 are pending. Claims 1-13 have been deleted. Support for new claims 14-24 is found, *inter alia*, in originally filed claim 13 and the specification on page 9, line 5, to page 11, line 17, page 12, line 15, to page 13, line 14, and page 16, line 1, to page 19, line 12. The Summary Of The Invention has been amended to reflect new claims 14-24. Also, the Abstract has been amended to reflect new claim 24. No new matter has been added. Action on the merits of this application as amended is respectfully requested.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at the Los Angeles, California telephone number (213) 337-6700 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance.

If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-1814.

Respectfully submitted,

HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P.

Date: March 1, 2002

By: 

Brian D. Martin  
Registration No. 47,771  
Attorneys for Applicant

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Los Angeles, California 90071  
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Fax: 213-337-6701

Version with markings to show changes made:

In the specification:

Page 3, line 22, through page 7, line 19:

[DISCLOSURE]SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[The invention achieving the first object is an electroluminescent element provided with layers of electroluminescent material interposed between anodes and cathodes, characterized in that it comprises: an anode group formed by parallel arrangement of a plurality of anodes; a bank group formed by parallel arrangement of banks intersecting with the anode group and having a height which prevents outflow of the electroluminescent material introduced during manufacture; electroluminescent material layers formed inbetween the banks; and a cathode group wherein cathodes running in the longitudinal direction of the electroluminescent material layers are provided on the electroluminescent material layers and are separated electrically for each of the electroluminescent material layers by means of the banks. By adopting a structure which is partitioned by banks, the electroluminescent material layers can be manufactured readily by introducing a liquid of electroluminescent material, and cathode formation can also be carried out in a single operation.

Here, the cathodes are formed in a continuous fashion over a side face of the banks facing in a prescribed direction, the top face of the banks, and the electroluminescent material layers. By adopting this structure, patterning of the cathodes is carried out simultaneously with vapour deposition of the cathodes by making use of the shadow of the banks. Therefore, it is possible to carry out patterning of cathodes formed on organic films which are delicate with respect to processing.

Moreover, the angle formed between at least one side face of the banks and the face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle. By adopting this structure, the cathodes can be formed separately by depositing cathode material from a single direction, and the reliability of patterning can be improved. Moreover, a uniform

distance can be maintained between the banks. Thereby, it becomes easier to hit desired pixels when a liquid of electroluminescent material is injected by means of an ink-jet head, for example.

Furthermore, the angle formed between at least one side face of the banks and top face thereof is an acute angle. By adopting this structure, since regions where no cathode material is deposited are generated by the shadow of the banks, the separation of the cathodes is carried out automatically and reliably, and the reliability of patterning can be increased.

Furthermore, the electroluminescent material layers are constituted by light-emitting layers and/or charge transporting layers. The charge transporting layers may be hole injecting and transporting layers or electron injecting and transporting layers. Here, the light-emitting layers emitting light in each of the primary colours for the purpose of providing a colour display are arranged sequentially.

Moreover, in the present invention, each of the anodes constituting the anode group and each of the cathodes constituting the cathode group are connected individually, means being provided for conducting simple matrix driving of the electroluminescent element. By means of this structure, it becomes possible to drive the electroluminescent element by time division, thereby providing an inexpensive, high-capacity, colour electroluminescent element.

The invention for achieving the second object is a method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element provided with layers of electroluminescent material interposed between anodes and cathodes, characterized in that it comprises the steps of: forming an anode group by parallel arrangement of a plurality of anodes on a substrate; forming a bank group by parallel arrangement of banks intersecting with the anode group and having a height which prevents outflow of the electroluminescent material in an electroluminescent material forming step; forming electroluminescent material layers by introducing a liquid of the electroluminescent material inbetween the banks; and forming a cathode group wherein cathodes are electrically separated by means of the banks, by depositing

cathode material onto the electroluminescent material layers from a direction which forms a prescribed angle with the longitudinal direction of the banks. By means of these steps, it is possible to form the electroluminescent material layers at normal pressure whilst separating them by means of the banks, without requiring vacuum batch processing involving vapour deposition, or the like.

Moreover, the cathodes can be patterned very finely into thin rectangular shapes for the purpose of simple matrix driving. Here, the banks may be formed such that the angle between the side faces thereof and the face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, the cathode group being formed by depositing cathode material by oblique vapour deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks. By this means, cathode patterning is completed simultaneously with cathode vapour deposition, making use of the shadow of the banks. Therefore, it is possible to carry out patterning of cathodes formed on organic films which are delicate with respect to processing.

Moreover, the banks may be formed such that the angle between at least one side face of the banks and the face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, the cathode group being formed by depositing cathode material by oblique vapour deposition from a direction confronting the one side face or the vertical direction of the banks. Thereby, the reliability of cathode patterning can be increased and the distance between banks can be kept the same as cases where the banks have a rectangular shape, and therefore it becomes easier to hit desired pixels when film material is injected by means of an ink-jet head, or the like.

Moreover, the banks may be formed such that the angle between at least one side face of the banks and the top face thereof is an acute angle, the cathode group being formed by vapour deposition from the vertical direction of the banks. By this means, it is possible to increase the reliability of cathode patterning.

Furthermore, non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment may be carried out on the surface of the electroluminescent element. By this means, it is possible to improve contrast in the electroluminescent element when used in bright

locations.] An embodiment of the invention is a method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filling the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer. In another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a parallel arrangement. In yet another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a line arrangement.

Embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks. Also, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks. In addition, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks. Furthermore, embodiments may include non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element.

Page 9, line 4:

[BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT] DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Page 25, lines 1-11:

### ABSTRACT

[In order to provide a bright, colour, simple matrix-type electroluminescent element which can be manufactured by means of a simple process, banks 4 required for fabricating organic films head in an electroluminescent element by means of an ink-jet are formed such that they intersect orthogonally with anodes 6, and patterning of cathodes 1 is carried out using these banks. By means of this composition, cathode patterning becomes possible without increasing the number of processes. Therefore, it becomes possible to manufacture a full-colour simple matrix-type electroluminescent element, inexpensively.] A method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filling the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer.

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“SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the invention is a method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filing the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer. In another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a parallel arrangement. In yet another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a line arrangement.

Embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks. Also, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks. In addition, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks. Furthermore, embodiments may include non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element."

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Please replace the section of the specification entitled ABSTRACT on page 25, lines 1-11, with the following text:

**“ABSTRACT**

A method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filing the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer.”

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please delete claim 1.

Please add the following new claims 14-24:

14. (New) A method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element comprising:

forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate;

forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group;

forming an electroluminescent material layer by filing the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method; and

forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer.

15. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks.

16. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks.

17. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks.

18. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment is carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element.

19. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the predetermined arrangement is a parallel arrangement.

20. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks.

21. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks.

22. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the banks are formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks.

23. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment is carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element.

24. (New) The method according to claim 14, wherein the predetermined arrangement is a line arrangement.

REMARKS:

Claims 14-24 are pending. Claims 1-13 have been deleted. Support for new claims 14-24 is found, *inter alia*, in originally filed claim 13 and the specification on page 9, line 5, to page 11, line 17, page 12, line 15, to page 13, line 14, and page 16, line 1, to page 19, line 12. The Summary Of The Invention has been amended to reflect new claims 14-24. Also, the Abstract has been amended to reflect new claim 24. No new matter has been added. Action on the merits of this application as amended is respectfully requested.

If for any reason the Examiner finds the application other than in condition for allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned attorney at the Los Angeles, California telephone number (213) 337-6700 to discuss the steps necessary for placing the application in condition for allowance.

If there are any fees due in connection with the filing of this response, please charge the fees to our Deposit Account No. 50-1314.

Respectfully submitted,

HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P.

Date: March 1, 2002

By: 

Brian D. Martin  
Registration No. 47,771  
Attorneys for Applicant

500 South Grand Avenue, Suite 1900  
Los Angeles, California 90071  
Phone: 213-337-6700  
Fax: 213-337-6701

### Version with markings to show changes made:

### In the specification:

Page 3, line 22, through page 7, line 19:

## [DISCLOSURE]SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[The invention achieving the first object is an electroluminescent element provided with layers of electroluminescent material interposed between anodes and cathodes, characterized in that it comprises: an anode group formed by parallel arrangement of a plurality of anodes; a bank group formed by parallel arrangement of banks intersecting with the anode group and having a height which prevents outflow of the electroluminescent material introduced during manufacture; electroluminescent material layers formed inbetween the banks; and a cathode group wherein cathodes running in the longitudinal direction of the electroluminescent material layers are provided on the electroluminescent material layers and are separated electrically for each of the electroluminescent material layers by means of the banks. By adopting a structure which is partitioned by banks, the electroluminescent material layers can be manufactured readily by introducing a liquid of electroluminescent material, and cathode formation can also be carried out in a single operation.

Here, the cathodes are formed in a continuous fashion over a side face of the banks facing in a prescribed direction, the top face of the banks, and the electroluminescent material layers. By adopting this structure, patterning of the cathodes is carried out simultaneously with vapour deposition of the cathodes by making use of the shadow of the banks. Therefore, it is possible to carry out patterning of cathodes formed on organic films which are delicate with respect to processing.

Moreover, the angle formed between at least one side face of the banks and the face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle. By adopting this structure, the cathodes can be formed separately by depositing cathode material from a single direction, and the reliability of patterning can be improved. Moreover, a uniform

distance can be maintained between the banks. Thereby, it becomes easier to hit desired pixels when a liquid of electroluminescent material is injected by means of an ink-jet head, for example.

Furthermore, the angle formed between at least one side face of the banks and top face thereof is an acute angle. By adopting this structure, since regions where no cathode material is deposited are generated by the shadow of the banks, the separation of the cathodes is carried out automatically and reliably, and the reliability of patterning can be increased.

Furthermore, the electroluminescent material layers are constituted by light-emitting layers and/or charge transporting layers. The charge transporting layers may be hole injecting and transporting layers or electron injecting and transporting layers. Here, the light-emitting layers emitting light in each of the primary colours for the purpose of providing a colour display are arranged sequentially.

Moreover, in the present invention, each of the anodes constituting the anode group and each of the cathodes constituting the cathode group are connected individually, means being provided for conducting simple matrix driving of the electroluminescent element. By means of this structure, it becomes possible to drive the electroluminescent element by time division, thereby providing an inexpensive, high-capacity, colour electroluminescent element.

The invention for achieving the second object is a method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element provided with layers of electroluminescent material interposed between anodes and cathodes, characterized in that it comprises the steps of: forming an anode group by parallel arrangement of a plurality of anodes on a substrate; forming a bank group by parallel arrangement of banks intersecting with the anode group and having a height which prevents outflow of the electroluminescent material in an electroluminescent material forming step; forming electroluminescent material layers by introducing a liquid of the electroluminescent material inbetween the banks; and forming a cathode group wherein cathodes are electrically separated by means of the banks, by depositing

cathode material onto the electroluminescent material layers from a direction which forms a prescribed angle with the longitudinal direction of the banks. By means of these steps, it is possible to form the electroluminescent material layers at normal pressure whilst separating them by means of the banks, without requiring vacuum batch processing involving vapour deposition, or the like.

Moreover, the cathodes can be patterned very finely into thin rectangular shapes for the purpose of simple matrix driving. Here, the banks may be formed such that the angle between the side faces thereof and the face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, the cathode group being formed by depositing cathode material by oblique vapour deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks. By this means, cathode patterning is completed simultaneously with cathode vapour deposition, making use of the shadow of the banks. Therefore, it is possible to carry out patterning of cathodes formed on organic films which are delicate with respect to processing.

Moreover, the banks may be formed such that the angle between at least one side face of the banks and the face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, the cathode group being formed by depositing cathode material by oblique vapour deposition from a direction confronting the one side face or the vertical direction of the banks. Thereby, the reliability of cathode patterning can be increased and the distance between banks can be kept the same as cases where the banks have a rectangular shape, and therefore it becomes easier to hit desired pixels when film material is injected by means of an ink-jet head, or the like.

Moreover, the banks may be formed such that the angle between at least one side face of the banks and the top face thereof is an acute angle, the cathode group being formed by vapour deposition from the vertical direction of the banks. By this means, it is possible to increase the reliability of cathode patterning.

Furthermore, non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment may be carried out on the surface of the electroluminescent element. By this means, it is possible to improve contrast in the electroluminescent element when used in bright

locations.] An embodiment of the invention is a method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filling the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer. In another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a parallel arrangement. In yet another embodiment, the predetermined arrangement is a line arrangement.

Embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between side faces thereof and a face on which the banks are installed is a right angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side faces, or a direction perpendicular to the vertical direction of the banks. Also, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a face on which the banks are installed is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by depositing the second electrode material by oblique vapor deposition from a direction confronting the side face or a vertical direction of the banks. In addition, embodiments may have banks formed such that an angle between at least one side face of the banks and a top face thereof is an acute angle, and the second electrode group is formed by vapor deposition from a vertical direction of the banks. Furthermore, embodiments may include non-glare treatment and/or antireflection treatment carried out on a surface of the electroluminescent element.

Page 9, line 4:

[BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT] DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Page 25, lines 1-11:

ABSTRACT

[In order to provide a bright, colour, simple matrix-type electroluminescent element which can be manufactured by means of a simple process, banks 4 required for fabricating organic films head in an electroluminescent element by means of an ink-jet are formed such that they intersect orthogonally with anodes 6, and patterning of cathodes 1 is carried out using these banks. By means of this composition, cathode patterning becomes possible without increasing the number of processes. Therefore, it becomes possible to manufacture a full-colour simple matrix-type electroluminescent element, inexpensively.] A method for manufacturing an electroluminescent element. The method includes forming a first electrode group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of first electrodes on a substrate, forming a bank group by a predetermined arrangement of a plurality of banks intersecting with the first electrode group, forming an electroluminescent material layer by filling the electroluminescent material in between banks by means of an ink-jet method, and forming a second electrode group separated by the banks by depositing a second electrode material onto the electroluminescent material layer.